

VOLUMETRIC SCREW COMPRESSOR PROVIDED WITH DELIVERY ADJUSTMENT DEVICE.

The invention concerns a volumetric compressor provided with a delivery adjustment device and in particular a screw compressor comprising a casing in which it is possible to identify a suction chamber equipped with a suction valve and a delivery chamber equipped with a delivery valve, between which a pair of screw rotors meshing with each other is included.

At the bottom of the casing there is a pan for the lubrication oil.

It is known that the volumetric screw compressors described above are equipped with a delivery adjustment unit comprising a slide valve that cooperates externally with the rotors and is set in motion by a fluid-operated actuator according to a longitudinal direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of the rotors themselves.

The fluid-operated actuator is provided with an active chamber fed with the oil coming from the pan in order to obtain the sliding movement of a piston positioned in the active chamber and provided with a rod that connects it to the slide valve.

On the liner and on the bottom of the actuator there is a plurality of flow paths connected to the same number of drain pipes conveying the oil from the active chamber of the actuator to the suction chamber of the compressor.

In particular, each drain pipe is equipped with an on-off valve and the paths for communication with the active chamber, to which the pipes are connected, are arranged as follows: one on the bottom and the others, positioned on the liner, aligned parallel to the piston sliding direction and having different axial distances with respect to the bottom.

In this way, by selectively opening and closing the valves, it is possible to maintain different quantities of oil in the active chamber of the actuator, in such a way as to arrange the piston, and therefore the slide valve connected to it, in different axial positions with respect to the rotors.

In this way, the compressor's suction is controlled and the delivery of the same is modified.

According to the above, it is obvious that the degree of control of the compressor's delivery depends on the position of the flow paths of the actuator and on what on-off valves are opened and what remain closed.

A volumetric screw compressor of the type mentioned above is described in

the European Patent application EP 1 072 796 in the name of Bitzer K hlmaschinenbau GmbH, according to which an electric/electronic control device, connected to the actuators of the on-off valves of the drain pipes, controls the opening and closing of the valves themselves in such a way as to control the delivery of the compressor, according to the user's needs.

The above mentioned control device manages the opening and closing of the above mentioned valves according to different modes, in such a way as to control the compressor's delivery in steps or continuously.

The volumetric compressor described in the Patent application mentioned above has some recognized drawbacks.

A first recognized drawback is constituted by the fact that the on-off valves are controlled electrically and, to adjust the delivery, a suitable control device acts on the solenoids that control more than one valve.

Therefore, in case of failure of the control device, the operation of the adjustment unit is stopped completely.

Another recognized drawback is constituted by the long time required for the repairs in case of failure of the control device.

The present invention aims to overcome the drawbacks listed above.

In particular, it is a first aim of the invention to carry out a volumetric screw compressor provided with a delivery adjustment unit that, compared to the known adjustment units having the same adjusting capacity, contains fewer electric components.

It is another aim that the compressor of the invention should be provided with a delivery adjustment unit that makes it possible to choose between two different delivery adjustment systems, separate and independent of each other, one with discrete and the other with continuous delivery variation.

The aims mentioned above are achieved through the implementation of a volumetric screw compressor that, according to the main claim, comprises:

- a casing in which it is possible to identify a suction chamber and a delivery chamber, between which a pair of screw rotors is included;
- an oil pan;
- a delivery adjustment unit for said compressor, comprising:
 - a slide valve externally cooperating with said rotors;
 - a fluid-operated actuator constituted by a cylinder, in which it is possible to identify an active chamber with a sliding piston connected to said

slide valve through a rod;

- a plurality of flow paths made in said cylinder in correspondence with said active chamber;
- at least one oil delivery duct connected to said pan;
- 5 - a plurality of oil drain ducts connecting said flow paths of said active chamber with said suction chamber;
- on-off solenoid valves inserted in said drain ducts;
- at least one control unit of said solenoid valves,

and is characterized in that it comprises a flow switching unit, connecting said
10 active chamber of said actuator with said pan and with said suction chamber, and comprises a static flow switch removably associated with a switching solenoid valve electrically connected to said control unit, wherein said switching solenoid valve can be associated, alternatively, with static flow switches, different from one another, that make it possible to obtain different
15 deliveries of compressed fluid varying discretely or continuously, depending on the open or closed position of said solenoid valves and on the consequent position of said slide valve with respect to said rotors.

Advantageously, the fact that the delivery adjustment unit is simpler to construct makes maintenance operations quicker and easier compared to the
20 prior art.

The fact that repairs are easier to carry out in case of breakage is also advantageous.

The aims and advantages mentioned above will be highlighted in greater detail in the description of some favourite embodiments of the invention, given as
25 examples without limitation with reference to the enclosed drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of the compressor of the invention;
- Figure 1a shows a detail of Figure 1;
- Figures from 2 to 7 show a longitudinal section of the compressor of the invention in different operating configurations;
- 30 - Figures 8 and 9 are axonometric views of two of the different operating configurations of the compressor shown in the Figures from 1 to 7.

The compressor of the invention is represented in longitudinal section in Figure 1, where it is indicated as a whole by **1**, and where it can be observed that it is of the volumetric type with screw and comprises a casing **2** in which it
35 is possible to identify a suction chamber **3** and a delivery chamber **4**, between

which a pair of screw rotors is included, each rotor being indicated by **5** and only one of them being visible in the drawing.

In the lower part of the casing **2** there is a pan **6** suited to contain the lubrication oil.

5 In the casing **2** there is also a unit for the adjustment of the delivery of the compressor, indicated as a whole by **7**, comprising:

- a slide valve **8** that cooperates externally with the rotors **5**;
- a fluid-operated actuator, indicated as a whole by **9**, constituted by a cylinder **10** in which it is possible to identify an active chamber **11** in which
10 a piston **12** slides, which is connected to the slide valve **8** through a rod **13**;
- a plurality of flow paths, indicated as a whole by **14**, that can be observed
also in the detail of Figure 1a, which are made in the cylinder **10** in
correspondence with the active chamber **11** and which are connected to a
series of pipes through which the oil taken from the pan **6** is circulated, in
15 order to define different operating configurations of the compressor that are
described here below.

As first thing, it can be observed that the flow paths **14** comprise a first flow path **14a** made in the bottom **15** of the cylinder **10** and a second and a third flow path, **14b** and **14c** respectively, that instead are both made in the liner of
20 the cylinder **10**.

Furthermore, it can be observed that the flow paths made in the liner are aligned, and in particular the second flow path **14b** is in an intermediate position between the bottom **15** and the third flow path **14c**.

As to the series of pipes mentioned above, comprising the unit **7** for adjusting
25 the delivery of the compressor, it can be observed that they include an oil delivery duct **16** connected to the pan **6** and a plurality of oil drain ducts, indicated as a whole by **17**, **18** and **19**, connecting respectively the first flow path **14a**, the second flow path **14b** and the third flow path **14c** of the cylinder **10** of the actuator **9** to the suction chamber **3**.

30 In the drain ducts there are on-off solenoid valves, and precisely a first solenoid valve **20** arranged in the first drain duct **17** and a second solenoid valve **21** inserted in the second drain duct **18**.

The solenoid valves are electrically connected to a control unit **23** provided with means suitable for opening/closing the solenoid valves themselves.

35 According to the invention, the adjustment unit **7** comprises also a flow

switching unit **30, 40** that connects the active chamber **11** of the actuator **9** to the pan **6** and to the suction chamber **3** and comprises a static flow switch removably associated with a switching solenoid valve **22** electrically connected to the control unit **23**, the switching solenoid valve **22** being suited to be associated, alternatively, with static flow switches **31, 41**, different from each other, that make it possible to obtain deliveries of compressed fluid varying discretely or continuously, depending on the open or closed position of said solenoid valves **20, 21, 22** and on the consequent position of the slide valve **8** with respect to the rotors **5**.

According to a first embodiment of the invention that can be observed in Figure 1, the flow switching unit **30** comprises the switching solenoid valve **22** associated with the first static flow switch **31**, in which it is possible to identify:

- a first flow duct **31a** connecting the delivery duct **16** to the first drain duct **17** in an intermediate position **17a** between said first on-off solenoid valve **20** and said cylinder **10**;
- a second flow duct **31b** positioned in series with respect to the switching solenoid valve **22** and both inserted in the third drain duct **19** connecting the third flow path **14c** of the active chamber **11** to the suction chamber **3**.

This first executive embodiment makes it possible to obtain compressed fluid delivery values that vary discretely depending on the opening and closing positions of the on-off valves **20** and **21** and of the switching valve **22**.

In this way, the first executive embodiment of Figure 1 corresponds to the first flow configuration indicated as a whole by **A** and corresponding to the ducts marked with a thick line in Figure 1, in which all the valves are closed and the oil flows from the pan **6** to the active chamber **11** through the delivery duct **16** and the first flow duct **31a** of the first static switch **31**, thus closing the slide valve **8** completely and obtaining the maximum delivery of the compressor.

Indeed, with the slide valve **8** completely closed, the whole delivery of air **1** sucked in the suction chamber **3** is compressed and conveyed to the delivery chamber **4** and then to the system.

The compressor of the invention, in its first executive embodiment represented in Figure 1 and equipped with the first static switch **31**, may also have the second flow configuration indicated as a whole by **B**, that can be observed in Figure 2, where the switching valve **22** is opened so that, through the third drain duct **19**, the third flow path **14c** drains a part of the oil contained in the

active chamber **11** into the suction chamber **3**, making the piston **12** move backward and the slide valve **8** move in the direction indicated by the arrow **V**. The backward movement of the slide valve **8** opens the clearance **L1** that recirculates a part of the sucked air **I** in the suction chamber **3** of the compressor.

The degree of reduction in delivery depends on the quantity of oil that is drained from the active chamber **11** and therefore on the position of the third flow path **14c**.

In the particular executive embodiment described herein, the reduction is such as to achieve a delivery value equal to 75% of the total delivery.

The same first executive embodiment of the compressor may also have the third flow configuration indicated by **C** and represented in Figure 3, where the second on-off valve **21** is opened and it is the second flow path **14b** that, through the second drain duct **18**, drains oil from the active chamber **11** into the suction chamber **3** of the compressor.

In this way, a further backward movement of the piston **12** is obtained, always in the same direction indicated by the arrow **V**, which allows the opening of a larger clearance **L2** with increased air recirculation in the suction chamber **3**.

Due to the position of the second flow path **14b**, included between the bottom **15** and the third flow path **14c**, the active chamber **11** is emptied to a higher extent, in such a way as to achieve, in the executive embodiment described herein, a delivery value equal to 50% of the total value.

Finally, in the fourth flow configuration indicated by **D** and represented in Figure 4, which corresponds to the closing of the first on-off valve **20**, the piston **8** is in the most backward position, where the first drain duct **17** completely drains the oil from the active chamber **11** into the suction chamber **3** of the compressor through the first flow path **14a**.

In this fourth configuration, the clearance **L3** is larger than in the previous configurations and makes it possible to achieve a delivery of compressed air equal to 25% of the total delivery.

A second executive embodiment of the compressor of the invention is represented in Figure 5, where it is indicated as a whole by **50** and where it can be observed that it differs from the executive embodiment described above and represented in the Figures from 1 to 4 due to the fact that the flow switch, indicated as a whole by **40**, comprises the same switching solenoid valve **22**

previously described and represented, with which a second static flow switch **41** is associated.

Said static flow switch **41** comprises:

- a pair of blind paths **41a**, **41b** that intercept the third drain duct **19**;
- 5 - a flow duct **41c** arranged in series with respect to the switching solenoid valve **22**, connecting the delivery duct **16** to the first drain duct **17**, in an intermediate position **17a** between said first on-off solenoid valve **20** and said cylinder **10**.

10 Said second executive embodiment of Figure 5 corresponds to the fifth flow configuration indicated as a whole by **E**, in which the piston **12** is in the most advanced position with the slide valve **8** that completely prevents any recycling of air inside the suction chamber **3**.

In said fifth configuration, the compressor reaches 100% of the total delivery of compressed fluid.

15 The second executive embodiment of Figure 5 may have the sixth flow configuration indicated as a whole by **F**, that can be observed in Figure 6, in which the second on-off valve **21** is opened in such a way as to place the second flow path **14a** of the active chamber **11** of the actuator **9** in communication with the suction chamber **3** of the compressor.

20 In this way, the slide valve **8** opens the same clearance **L2** that can be observed in Figure 3 and the compressor's delivery is equal to 50% of the maximum value.

25 However, it is important to observe that, in said sixth flow configuration **F**, the second on-off valve **21** can be opened in steps and for variable lapses of time, starting from the fifth flow configuration **E**.

In this way, the progressive draining of the active chamber **11** is obtained, which allows to reach, at the delivery outlet **U** of the compressor, deliveries that vary from 100% to 50%.

30 Any intermediate delivery value depends on the opening time of the second on-off valve **21** after the active chamber **11** of the cylinder **10** has been completely filled.

35 The second executive embodiment of the compressor represented in Figure 5 also makes it possible to obtain the seventh flow configuration, indicated as a whole by **G** in Figure 7, in which the opening of the first on-off valve **20** involves the opening of the clearance **L3** of the slide valve **8** and therefore the

operation of the compressor at 25% of the maximum delivery value.

Also in this case, by opening the first on-off valve **20** for variable lapses of time starting from the operating condition with 100% of flow shown in Figure 5 and described above, it is possible to obtain any intermediate delivery value
5 between 100% and 25%.

From a constructional point of view, the first static flow switch **31** and the second static flow switch **41** are represented in Figures 8 and 9 respectively, where it can be observed that they are constituted by metal plates **32, 42**, substantially shaped according to a rhomboidal profile and provided with holes
10 **33, 43** for the passage of fastening screws to fix them to the casing of the compressor **2** and to the switching solenoid valve **22**.

In particular, a first plate **32** is also provided with the above mentioned first **31a** and second **31b** flow ducts, while a second plate **42** is provided with the flow duct **41c** and with the pair of blind paths **41a, 41b**.

15 The solenoid valve **22**, in both figures, is represented schematically.

It is obvious that the shape of the static switches may also differ from the shape illustrated.

It is important to point out that the oil conveying ducts may be carried out in any shape and size and may be installed in any position inside the compressor casing, for example according to the configuration shown in Figures 8 and 9,
20 which is only indicative even if corresponding to a favourite executive embodiment.

Upon implementation, changes may be made to the compressor of the invention with respect to the configurations described and illustrated above,
25 and said changes are to be considered protected by the present invention, provided that they fall within the scope of the claims expressed below.

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